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Israel Reverses Policy, Will Negotiate for Hostages

TEL AVIV, July 1.—In a reversal of a long-standing policy, the Israeli government agreed today to negotiate the release of kidnapped guerrillas as demanded by the hijackers of an Air France jetliner.

The Cabinet, acting in the face of pleas by the families of hostages, unanimously decided to negotiate the release of convicted Arab prisoners in exchange for 10 hostages—mostly Israelis—held by the hijackers under threat of death at Uganda's Entebbe Airport.

A government communiqué said the "Cabinet resolved unanimously to empower the ministerial team to continue the efforts for the release of all those kidnapped in the Air France plane and to open for that purpose negotiations involving readiness for the release of detained terrorists."

It is believed to be the first time since 1969 that Israel has stated its readiness to bargain for the lives of hostages.

Two Israeli-held hostages in Damascus after the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jetliner in August, 1969, were returned several months later in exchange for two Syrian pilots shot down over Israel.

Three guerrillas were handed back to Arab countries after the hijacking of an El Al airliner to Algiers in July, 1968.

Shortly after the French Airbus was hijacked last Sunday, an Israeli spokesman stressed his government's policy "no negotiations with Arab terrorists," even when the lives of hostages were involved.

Yesterday, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon praised France for "refusing to give in to the blackmail of murderers."

The government said it would negotiate through France for the release of hostages held by pro-Palestinian hijackers at Entebbe.

Hijackers Of Airbus Free 101 Still Hold 110 at Uganda Airport

KAMPALA, July 1 (AP).—Pro-Palestinian terrorists freed 101 more hostages today and said Israel had until Sunday to meet ransom demands for the remaining 110 captured in an airliner hijacking four days ago.

An Air France rescue plane took the released hostages to Paris, a day after most of the 47 children, elderly and sick captives freed earlier by the hijackers made a similar flight.

President Idi Amin was at the airport to see off both flights, and he told the remaining hostages they would be freed if Israel met the hijackers' demands.

The remaining hostages spent another night in a shabby, mosquito-infested lounge at Entebbe Airport, beside Lake Victoria, where the Air France Airbus captured over Greece landed early Monday.

In a statement read, by an announcer on the official Uganda radio, the guerrillas said the hostages included Israelis, the Air France crew and persons with dual nationalities—presumably those with Israeli connections.

An Air France spokesman said those still at Entebbe included 8 passengers and 12 crew members. He said the 101 flown to Paris were in good condition and were believed to be mostly French.

In Tel Aviv the Israeli Cabinet authorized Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to negotiate with the hijackers—a break in Israel's usual refusal to deal with terrorists.

Uganda radio said President Idi Amin had issued a message to President Amin that, since several governments were involved, negotiations could be conducted through the United Nations.

Mr. Rabin said UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "is informed of the French suggestion."

President Amin replied that the crisis could be solved even before Sunday if Israel released its prisoners. He denied he was cooperating with the guerrillas and said he only wanted the safety of all hostages.

The hijackers demanded the release of 53 terrorists, 40 of them in Israel.

The terrorists have described themselves as members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, but the diplomat said this may be only a convenient label for three sets of gunmen.

The hijackers said they were freeing hostages and extending the deadline as a gesture of goodwill, at the request of President Amin. But observers said it seemed that Israel was the hijackers' target all along and that they may have intended to free hostages from the beginning to see free hostages of other nationalities.

\$5-Billion Aid Bill Signed Despite Ford Reservations

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI).—President Ford today signed a controversial \$5.6-billion foreign aid bill for 1976 containing \$275 million in extra military aid for Israel.

Mr. Ford also approved a second foreign aid authorization measure he had vetoed May 7 because he said that its restrictions would handicap his conduct of foreign policy.

At the White House signing ceremony, Mr. Ford said that he objected to a provision in the bill which would allow both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees to disapprove specific aid programs.

The programs include the African development program, aid to refugees from Russia and Eastern Europe, the inter-American foundation and other programs.

"Since I view this provision as a veritable from what is an otherwise valid exercise of legislative authority," Mr. Ford said, "and since it is presented for my signature in the last week of the year, I am not withholding my approval."



ISRAELIS DEMONSTRATE—Relatives of passengers on hijacked plane arriving at the Tel Aviv office of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday to ask for the exchange of jailed terrorists for their family members—the conditions demanded by the hijackers.

Arab Cease-Fire Call Ignored

Attack on Beirut Camp Stepped Up

BEIRUT, July 1.—Christian militiamen stepped up their bombardment of the last major Muslim enclave in southeastern Beirut, the Tal Zastar Palestinian refugee camp. Both sides ignored a pan-Arab appeal for a cease-fire in the civil war.

Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo issued the appeal for a noon cease-fire. They also urged that Arab governments speed up an airlift of troops from Arab countries. The troops are supposed to separate the warring Lebanese factions.

About 1,300 Saudi Arabian and Sudanese soldiers left Damascus today to join the 800 Syrian and Libyan troops who arrived in Beirut last week as the vanguard of an Arab League peace-keeping force. The Syrian and Libyan peace-keeping forces have stayed away from the fighting.

In the Cairo session, envoys from 20 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization also decided that a commission consisting of Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, and the foreign ministers of Tunisia and Bahrain, should go to Beirut immediately to supervise the cease-fire.

Proposal Dropped

The session was frequently acrimonious. A proposal to authorize Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam on the supervisory commission was dropped after long debate, according to conference sources.

Earlier, Mr. Khaddam had rejected a Palestinian demand for the immediate withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon. In a clash with Yasser Arafat, the head of the PLO, Mr. Khaddam said that the Syrians would stay in Lebanon until a lasting cease-fire had taken hold.

At the noon cease-fire deadline passed, heavy rockets were fired from Muslim areas. Christian militiamen shot back from Christian rightist forces set several fires in the Muslim neighborhood of Tariq el-Gedideh.

A nightlong rocket and artillery pounding of the camp set a number of fires.

Mr. Arafat's guerrillas rejected a Christian ultimatum to "surrender or be wiped out." They vowed to defend Tal Zastar camp "to the last man and last drop of blood."

At the gates

"The camp is as good as fallen," said a spokesman for former President Camille Chamoun's Tigers militia. "We are at the main gates of the camp and have already changed its name to Tigers Hill."

Tal Zastar means Thyme Hill.

A Palestinian spokesman said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).

A Scramble for Essentials in Beirut

Departure of Doctors Adds to City's Woes

By Thomas W. Lippman

BEIRUT, July 1 (UPI).—At Berber Hospital, where most of the patients are wounded troops from the nearby confrontation line, the only chest surgeon finally quit last week.

He bowed to the demands of his wife, who said that she could not live here any more and went to the Syrian-occupied zone in eastern Lebanon.

The neurosurgeon is also thinking about leaving. Two medical school students who had been helping out have gone abroad to resume their training.

And the pediatrician, who has been living at the hospital caring for wounded children despite continuous shelling that has put him in the area, has to go to the United States next week for swearing in as a U.S. citizen. She will come back but the others probably will not.

"Who is going to take care of the patients?" she asked, close to tears. The soldiers brought in with wounds that need operations on their lungs; who is going to do that work? I don't know how much longer we can go on."

Beirut is desperately short of medicines and vaccine. Oxygen is available only for the operating room. But at least there is bread, which the cleaning women bake in the earthen ovens of their shanties in outlying suburbs while Beirut's bakeries are closed for lack of power. And there is water, pumped up from a long forgotten underground spring that was rediscovered when the city's water supply failed a week ago.

A maternity clinic in another part of the city is closing today for lack of water and electricity. All the hospitals are scrambling for essentials.

This is the pattern of daily life in Beirut as the war rages on to the southeast. Extraordinary feats of generosity and devotion

to duty and marvels of improvisation and inventiveness are discovered every day. But the overall situation is worsening steadily under the deprivation, shooting and disease that have reduced the city to a shell.

Some civil servants and utility workers have stayed on the job, often risking their lives in an uphill struggle to restore public services.

Asserting that "the population is threatened by deadly epidemics," the director of the electricity system, Fuad Biri, appealed today for a two-day cease-fire to allow his crews to repair breaks in the power lines.

His appeal was ignored, leaving the electrically operated water pumps inoperable and most butcher shops and groceries closing for lack of refrigeration.

The hostess at lunch in an

elegant seaside apartment apologized for serving a dish made with canned meat. She apologized for not being able to serve anything cold to drink. She apologized for not changing the plates between courses, explaining that there is no water to wash them with. Lunch was pleasant but she and her husband were subdued, saying that they could not fight any more.

Bread is very scarce because, although flour is available, the lack of electricity and fuel makes it impossible to run the ovens. The residents of an apartment building are baking daily in an improvised stove fueled by the heating oil from their basement tank.

That could leave them without heat when winter comes but, as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kissinger Defends Vietnam, Africa Policies

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger admits to no "pangs of conscience" about Vietnam or Cambodia. Nor does he agree that the Chinese policy is "in fact" after the death of Premier Zhou En-lai. And he does not concede that the United States "destabilized" Salvador Allende, leading to the overthrow and death of the late Chilean president.

These accusations, he maintains, are all "part of a general mythology" built up around his nearly eight years of formulating U.S. foreign policy.

He defended himself against them in an interview, made public yesterday, he gave in London on Friday to Theo Sommer, chief editor of the West German weekly, Die Zeit. Mr. Kissinger gave

his version of the heights and depths of his unusual government career.

In re-examining past criticisms, Mr. Sommer asked Mr. Kissinger how he reconciled "the postulates of Realpolitik," which Mr. Kissinger is said to epitomize, and moral considerations, in supporting the former "coldest" regime in Greece, destabilizing Allende or, in your, some people feel, rather late awakening to the African problems?

Mr. Kissinger said, "I can't accept your description that we 'destabilized' the colonial regime in Greece or that we 'destabilized' Allende. This is a bit of folklore that, after having been repeated so often, is now an unshakable part of general mythology."

And in China, Mr. Kissinger contended, "Allende destabilized himself."

In Africa, Mr. Kissinger said, U.S. policy was subordinated for years to the priorities of Vietnam and the reorientation of U.S. policy toward China and the Soviet Union. Now, he said, "we have moved the African policy in the right direction."

Asked if he has "pangs of conscience" at night about Vietnam, Cambodia, or about other things, Mr. Kissinger replied:

"What is there to have pangs of conscience... about with Vietnam? We found 550,000 American troops in Vietnam and we ended the war without betraying those who in reliance on us had fought the Communists."

"You don't think it took too much time?" asked the interviewer.

"No one could foresee that Watergate would so weaken the executive authority that we could not maintain the settlement that in itself was maintainable," Mr. Kissinger said.

"And if you look at what our opposition was saying during that time," Mr. Kissinger continued, "their proposals were usually only about six months ahead of where we were going anyway."

Mr. Kissinger said that, "with respect to Cambodia, it is another curious bit of mythology. I fail to see the moral issue involved and why Cambodian neutrality should apply to only one country."

He said, "People usually refer to the bombing of Cambodia as if it had been an unprovoked, secretive U.S. action."

Instead, Mr. Kissinger said, North Vietnamese troops "had invaded Cambodia for many years," they were "killing many Americans from these sanctuaries" and the Cambodian government "never once protested

against the American bombing of those areas and, indeed, encouraged us to do it."

Variety Is the New Spice in Communist Life

By Flora Lewis

BERLIN, July 1 (UPI).—The European Communist leaders who concluded their two-day conference in East Berlin yesterday had a variety of views on the importance of their meeting and the document it issued. That variety itself a fundamental break with the tradition of official conformity, was probably the most important aspect of their session.

The meeting established that there were still special links among the European parties and therefore ties with Moscow, but also that the Soviet claim to dominance and sole guardianship of purity of the faith was no longer acceptable to many.

The Spanish party leader, Santiago Carrillo, even made the religious metaphor explicit, saying that Communism had been "a new church" to its followers and

"Moscow was our Rome." This approach is no longer possible, he said, suggesting that it could lead to a "schism."

The session was thus a major milestone in the breach of the old doctrine of monolithic Communism but it was not a basic shift in the revolutionary credo nor did it reflect a disintegration of the Soviet empire, at any rate not yet.

Empire to Commonwealth

An Italian party leader, Gian-Carlo Pajetta, asked about the effect of this unique meeting on Moscow's relations with its East European allies, bypassed the question with a reference to the transformation of the British Empire into the British Commonwealth.

"It can be done," he said with a chuckle, drawing his example from capitalist rather than Communist history.

The ambivalence of the meeting's real meaning was shown in its very form—the final document was not signed, nor endorsed by vote, but merely issued without any characterization as a "declaration" or "communiqué" or even "joint statement."

Was it binding then? What do its pledges of noninterference and autonomy for all parties imply about the "Brezhnev doctrine" used to justify the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia on the ground that Communist powers had a right to keep Com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).



King Juan Carlos



Carlos Arias Navarro

King to Name Successor

Arias Quits as Premier, Ousting Spain Cabinet

MADRID, July 1.—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro resigned today.

Mr. Arias, 67, served as Premier under both Franco and King Juan Carlos, 33. But since Franco died he has come under fire from both the left and right for his step-by-step democratization program.

Mr. Arias presented his resignation at an afternoon meeting with King Juan Carlos, who accepted it.

This automatically ended the government and laid the responsibility on the King to pick a new premier within 10 days. But under the Spanish system the King can only appoint one of three men nominated by the 17-man Advisory Council to the Realm, consisting mostly of conservative holdovers from the Franco era.

Weekly Rumors

Earlier, there were almost weekly rumors of government crises, but Mr. Arias stayed and his resignation caught the capital by surprise.

Army Lt. Gen. Fernando Sanjaio, the first vice-premier, took over as temporary premier, the Ministry of Information announced.

Under the Constitution all 19 Cabinet ministers are out of office except Gen. Sanjaio.

A spokesman added that Premier Arias felt he had steered Spain through a delicate period of transition from the death of Franco to lifting the ban on political parties and planning elections next year.

Aides said Mr. Arias was a tired man with no ambition to cling to the office to which Franco named him in January, 1974.

When Franco died in November, King Juan Carlos asked Mr. Arias, who had behind him a lifetime career in public office, to stay on. He agreed but sources said then he gave no promise to see out his term until the end of 1976.

Major Battle

Mr. Arias won a major battle last month in getting the conservative Cortes (parliament) to pass the law lifting the 37-year-old ban on most political parties.

Other battles loom, however, on a new election law and the establishment of a two-house parliament.

Opposition parties have threatened to boycott the elections arguing that no group should be excluded in a genuine democracy—Communists, anarchists and separatists do not benefit under the law legislating parties.

Changes in the penal code, without which the permitted parties would remain illegal, are yet pending passage by the parliament. All predictions were that the changes would have been approved next week.

Speculation on a successor cen-

and the right felt he was moving so fast as to risk chaos.

Political observers also added that economic troubles could have been a decisive factor in his resignation.

Official figures this week showed a record 4.58-percent rise in living costs in May, bringing the inflation rate in the previous 12 months to more than 20 percent.

A communiqué said Gen. Sanjaio had already assumed his functions and the national news agency CINEA said the general had summoned the former ministers for meeting tomorrow.

The opposition greeted the resignation with satisfaction.

Christian Democrat Jaime Gil Robles said, "It does not surprise us, because it is the result of a personalist and totalitarian system to which Arias belongs." He said it should open the way to a new constitutional period.

Socialist Enrique Tierno Galvan said Mr. Arias's departure "could be extremely fruitful if the Premier's office now goes to a capable and decisive person to reform the reform program by opening a constitutional period."



SMILING THROUGH—Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer (left) chatting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at a reception after the close of the European Communist party congress. In speeches they gave clashing views on future of Communism.

News Analysis

Variety Is the New Spice in Communist Life

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Henry Kissinger

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As Contrary to Détente

Bonn Declares Its Concern
On Red-Bloc Arms Build-Up

BONN, July 1 (AP).—Assuring the Soviet Union that it sees no "rational alternative" to détente, the West German government today told Moscow that it is worried by the arms build-up in Soviet-led Warsaw Pact countries.

"It does not promote détente when one side consistently represents only its own defense effort, as serving peace and accuses the other side of endangering peace and being aggressive," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government said in an official declaration.

West Germany and its NATO partners "observe the armaments efforts of the Warsaw Pact states with concern," added the statement, printed in the government's official bulletin as a formal reply to a Soviet government declaration issued May 22.

"Certain Circles" The Soviet declaration had caused a stir here by accusing "certain circles" in West Germany of trying to undermine bilateral relations—a clear attack on the opposition conservatives who believe that the coalition government has made too many concessions to the Soviet bloc in its "Ostpolitik" normalization policy.

The declaration also reaffirmed Moscow's détente commitment and urged Bonn to expand long-term political, economic, scientific and cultural expansion.

The West German statement also said that it parties in the

German parliament have declared their desire for "the constant improvement of relations."

It added that historic lessons oblige both West Germany and the Soviet Union to persistently continue détente while taking into account their allegiance to different social orders, economic and alliance systems. There is no rational alternative to this.

But, clearly referring to Soviet-backed Cuban intervention in Angola, it warned that worldwide détente is not served "when the attempt is made to alter the existing balance of power by intervening in domestic developments in other parts of the world with the aim of expanding influence."

The West German declaration stressed that a realistic détente policy can be based only on a military balance of power, warning that "whoever claims military superiority puts himself at variance with the objective precondition for viable relations in Europe and the world."

In its statement, worked out in consultation with its U.S., British and French allies, West Germany said that bilateral relations have reached the stage where there no longer is any question of "whether one or the other side could decide between war or peace." The Federal Republic assumes that both countries have long since decided for peace.

Canada Ready
To Sign EEC
Trade AccordFirst by Developed,
Non-European Nation

OTTAWA, July 1 (UPI).—External Affairs Minister Allan Rock yesterday announced approval of a document making Canada the first developed non-European nation to obtain agreement for commercial and economic co-operation with the European Economic Community.

Establishment of such a "contractual link" with the EEC has been a major objective of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government as Canada pursued its "third-options" policy of reducing trade dependence on the United States.

The agreement was approved by the federal cabinet at a special night session on the eve of Canada's 100th birthday. A spokesman for external affairs said, "This is a precedent followed with interest by many other countries."

Signatures of the agreement here next Tuesday will be transmitted live by satellite to Europe through the Eurovision facilities. Mr. Rock said that the signature of the document will be "Mr. (Max) van der Stoep, president of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, and Sir Christopher Soames, vice-president of the Commission of the European Community."

The two were to arrive Monday. Mr. Rock said that both will also participate in official talks with the Canadian government and hold a post-signing news conference.

The ratification by the cabinet made official a document which had been approved June 2 by Canadian and EEC negotiators.

Although the agreement does not provide for any preferential trade agreements between Canada and the nine members of the EEC, as this would be in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, spokesmen here said that the link would strengthen trade in other ways, notably through increased surveillance of each other's markets.

Preferential Imports

BRUSSELS, July 1 (AP).—The EEC will raise the volume of possible preferential imports under its generalized system of tariff preferences by about 40 percent to 6.4 billion units of account next year from 4.6 billion units of account this year, according to proposals published by the EEC Commission today.

The proposal will have to be approved by all nine member governments of the community. All previous Commission proposals concerning the generalized system of preferences have been approved with only minor changes.

Jerusalem Court
Upsets Ruling on
Rites at Moriah

JERUSALEM, July 1 (UPI).—The Jerusalem District Court yesterday overruled a lower court decision that sparked months of violent Arab protest.

The three-judge panel set aside a Jan. 29 magistrate's court ruling that acquitted eight Jewish youths of disturbing the peace while praying on Mount Moriah, a site holy to both Muslims and Jews. The earlier decision sparked violent anti-Israeli protests by Arabs around the country. Israeli troops killed nine Arab demonstrators during four months of sporadic rioting.

Mr. Miriam Ben Porat, judge of the district court, said yesterday that it was uncertain if jurisdiction in the matter belonged to the court or to the minister of religious affairs.

If it was, in fact, a matter to be decided by the courts, the eight youths are guilty of disturbing the peace, the district court decision said.

The ruling said that the youths would have to be sentenced by the lower court if the religion minister decided to recognize the court's authority.

Dutch Ports Struck

ROTTERDAM, July 1 (AP).—Ten thousand dock workers here today held a four-hour strike against a government wage freeze. In Amsterdam, 2,000 longshoremen staged a similar strike.

EMOTIONAL—Passenger from the hijacked Air France plane wiping away a tear as she told of her experiences after arriving in Paris after being released Wednesday in Uganda by the hijackers.



Arab Cease-Fire Call Is Ignored

Christians Step Up Attack on Beirut Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

The defending guerrillas were engaged in hand-to-hand combat and had lowered the muzzles of their anti-aircraft guns to fire point-blank.

The camp formerly housed 20,000 Palestinians and an estimated 30,000 Lebanese refugees from Israeli raids into southern Lebanon. But most of the civilians are believed to have fled and the camp is reportedly defended by 1,000 to 2,000 guerrillas.

The Christian militiamen completed their take-over of a smaller refugee camp, Jisr al-Pasha, which the Palestinians abandoned yesterday after a nine-day siege. The Palestinians accused the Christians of "blasting to death hundreds of women and children in air raid shelters" in the camp. But Christian spokesmen said most of the civilians in the camp escaped when the attack began 10 days ago and about 200 guerrillas who were defending the camp escaped to Tal Zatar before Jisr al-Pasha fell.

The bodies of a dozen Palestinian guerrillas were found in apartment buildings on the edge of the Jisr al-Pasha camp today. Christian militiamen also found the bodies of four elderly women in the camp.

Jisr al-Pasha had a population of about 6,000 Palestinian refugees, most of them Christians, before it came under Christian attack several months ago. But as in Tal Zatar, by the time the Christians launched their major drive 10 days ago, most of the civilians apparently had fled.

The two camps overlook the main road from Christian eastern Beirut to the countryside to the

Israel Agrees
To Negotiate

(Continued from Page 1)

of the members, whose brother was a hostage, said he was optimistic about freeing the hostages.

"I don't want my son to be another sacrifice," a relative said. "I think the government should free the terrorists."

Government officials said a team of six ministers headed by Mr. Rabin had been authorized to enter negotiations with "readiness to release detainees."

At Enkobe, the terrorists, who have identified themselves as members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, today retained their Israeli prisoners, those "carrying double nationality" (presumably Jews of other nationalities), and the crew of the hijacked Airbus.

There was no information available as to what was the principal point that led the Israeli government to decide to negotiate on the hijackers' demands and thus to break with past policy.

Israeli public opinion was divided on the government decision. Critics said lives would be saved but attacks were certain to increase and any Israeli abroad would be a target for terrorists. Many others said the government had no choice in the present circumstances.

U.S. Debt-Ceiling Bill

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The Senate passed and sent to President Ford yesterday a bill extending the limit on the federal debt to \$700 billion.

THE AMERICAN
BICENTENNIAL
SERVICE

Sponsored jointly by
The American Cathedral
and
The American Church

SUNDAY 10:45 a.m.
JULY 4TH

In The American Cathedral,
22 Avenue George-V,
75008 Paris, France.

(Please note: there will be no service at the American Church that morning.)

Bicentennial Film Festival
at the American Cathedral,
Paris
July 3rd, 2-6 p.m. and 8-10 p.m.

U.S. Loses Leadership

New Accelerators in Europe
Expected to Help A-Research

By Walter Sullivan

GENEVA (UPI).—A new chapter in physics research is being opened in Europe as three atomic accelerators, each with capabilities beyond those of any in existence, move toward completion.

One of them, UNILAC, already operating near Darmstadt, West Germany, and almost up to full power, is capable of accelerating the heaviest atoms in nature, those of uranium, and smashing them into other heavy atoms.

Recently two of last year's winners of the Nobel Prize in Physics, Dr. Aage Bohr and Dr. Ben Motelson, termed the start-up of this machine a turning point sure to lead to many discoveries relating to atomic nuclei.

Dr. Bohr, son of Niels Bohr, the physicist, said the Darmstadt machine meant the transfer from the United States to Europe of leadership in this field.

Unprecedented Energies

At the same time, a machine is being built in Hamburg to slam electrons and their twins of opposite electric charge (positrons) into one another head on at unprecedented energies. The main ring of the machine, known as PETRA, is one and a half miles in circumference.

The third new machine, called the Super Proton Synchrotron or SPS, is nearing completion at CERN, the European nuclear research center here. The SPS, which will have cost \$600 million, lies within a circular tunnel four miles long that spans the Swiss-French border. It is designed by a "mole" akin to those used in mining coal.

The SPS is somewhat similar to the giant machine at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill. As with the Fermi machine, its original design energy—300 billion electron volts—has been raised to 400 billion. Fermilab has recently climbed to 500 billion.

Physicists here said the SPS will be able to conduct some forms of research—for example with its intense beam of neutrinos—more effectively than can Fermilab. Whereas Fermilab, now the world's largest accelerator, was built from scratch, the SPS will be fed by a smaller accelerator already here.

The same applies to PETRA, which means Precision Electron Tandem Ring Accelerator. It is being built around West Germany's existing machine for electron and positron acceleration, known as DESY, and its components for storing each particle. DESY (both are German acronyms).

T'son Family

It was the DESY-DORIS combination that, late in 1974, was able within days to confirm the discovery at Stanford University and at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, N.Y., of an unexpected family of particles called "psions" by some physicists.

It was this that generated worldwide excitement among theorists, lending plausibility to such proposals as the idea that such basic particles as protons are formed from subunits called "quarks," including "charmed quarks."

Since these findings were made and confirmed through collisions at very high energies, it is hoped that the new machines, with even higher energies, will elucidate their meaning.

PETRA will ultimately have a rival in the Precision Electron-Positron Project still in the design stage at Stanford. As with the West German system, it will use an existing accelerator as the first stage.

Gamma Rays

However, unlike PETRA, the present Stanford storage ring will not figure in the arrangement and will instead be used to generate gamma rays and other intense radiation for separate studies.

In the German approach, particles accelerated in the small DESY ring will be fed into the DORIS ring until it is full, then will be sent back for further ac-

celeration in DESY and then into the main PETRA. There the current goal of a billion electron volts would be reached, compared with 15 billion for PEP.

When an electron and its matter twin, a positron, are they vanish for an instant, a fireball of pure energy is then transformed into part

At such high energies a pair of them would be produced, perhaps, some were previously unknown, lions in no other machine could create such energetic fire.

PETRA will begin operation the next several years at a capital expenditure of \$400 million. Its electrons and positrons will circulate in opposite directions inside the same tubes, kept apart by magnetic fields except where they meet at six experimental stations.

The opportunities opened by the Darmstadt machine many and varied, according to physicists. It may be possible after years of vain effort to produce the superheavy elements whose existence in some form has been predicted.

Lithuania Plots
Six Centers
To Aid Stork

MOSCOW, July 1 (UPI).—Lithuania is building six local centers to help ease the country's dwindling population, Tass said today.

The total of storks, including the rare black stork put at 20,000 but ecologists have expressed concern recent decreases in their numbers, which they attribute to the increasing use of pesticides along their migration routes. Centers will ring to trace migration routes, arrange protection of nests.

The white stork is a national symbol in Lithuania.

Two Civilians
Reported Slain
In Polish Riots

WARSAW, July 1 (UPI).—Two persons died during riots against the government proposed increases in basic prices, the official news agency said today.

It said two civilians were killed by a tractor pulled by other demonstrators. Radom, central Poland, on July 27, seven policemen also injured in the riots, of them seriously.

Radom Mayor Tadeusz wicki announced the toll at a rally yesterday in part of the government's economic policy.

As saying that some of the slain and looters had been sentenced. It was the account of casualties and the full disclosure of the grievous worker riots at Radom, of Warsaw.

Mr. Karwicki said the demonstration started at a metal plant used partly for ing weapons. Workers began to join in and sold weapons, foodstuffs and other elements and hysterical was he said.

Mrs. Gandhi in E. Be

BERLIN, July 1 (AP).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in East Berlin today for a four-day official visit to East Germany.

News Analysis

European Communists Swap Old Conformity for Variety

(Continued from Page 1)

lashed praise for the Bolshevik Revolution and the person of the current Soviet leader.

Georges Marchais of France chose to vent his spleen against imperialism and NATO and to extol a future belonging to Communism.

One participant reported that toward the end of the two years of preparatory negotiations, a Bulgarian delegate nearly broke into tears asking what had become of the international Communist movement if it could not even agree on a blistering attack against imperialism.

No Tears, No Cheers

There were no tears, and no cheers at the strangely subdued formal conference, but great satisfaction among such parties as the Romanians, Yugoslavs, Italians and Spaniards, who had come to oppose Soviet dominance for their assorted national reasons.

The result of their demand for the right to autonomy for all national parties was to dilute the ideological cement of the Communist movement, and replace it by a combination of nationalism and politics. The nation, Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu intoned, remains a basic force in the world.

Hard as it may have been for the Soviet leaders to accept that their nation could no longer de-

mand the prior allegiance of all Communists, the Soviet Communist party nonetheless retained the intense force of nationalism on which to base its own rule.

The same was not so true of several East European parties, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, where national feeling has often had to find its shape in anti-Soviet attitudes.

And for East Germany, a truncated state based on ideology alone, the shift of emphasis was evidently unacceptable.

The impact of this change on Soviet allies was certain to be slow and subtle. None of the delegates would venture even the vaguest speculation. But some did say privately that "reality, the force of circumstances," had driven the Russians to accept an evolution.

'Sobieski'

The warning that the alternative "that Mr. Carrillo mentioned had to be taken seriously, some said, while Western observers tended to give more weight to the possible advantages to be drawn in terms of détente and trade and influence in the West.

In any case, the end of the session marked the end of a historic tradition for Communists, and several leaders left saying there could never be quite such

a meeting again. The French and Yugoslavs of regretted even the idea of a document, and made clear would simply refuse to attend anything more than an open session-type meeting in the future.

Any hopes that Moscow had had to follow the Euro Conference with a world gathering were firmly killed.

Jean Kanapa, the French official who had taken part in the long preparatory argument commented explicitly on what he thought of the importance of meeting.

In French, I would say in Russian, it is phony. I know the word in English, told a reporter in Paris on way to East Berlin.

Every party pointed out the final document was no all what it would have said, had spoken alone. Some said that show of capacity to promise more than others.

When it was over, the Euro Communists had agreed on a document that was most appreciated by the most refractory, I ventured by those who said effect. "Never again." And I had delivered themselves of speeches taking as many different stands on both fundamental ideology and practical political

\$100,000 Stolen
At Milan Jeweler

MILAN, July 1 (AP).—A gang of youths raided the Milan branch of the Paris jeweler Cartier today and fled on motorcycles with 90 million lire (\$100,000) in cash and jewels, police reported.

Six masked youths riding motorcycles pulled up in front of Cartier on Viale Monforte and, while a youth kept watch, the rest of the gang went up to the firm's offices and, at gunpoint, ordered the manager to open the safe.

They took the equivalent of \$44,000 in cash, then scooped up jewelry, watches and other objects from showcases, police said.

Dacca Repeals Ban
On Private Newspapers

DACCA, July 1 (Reuters).—Bangladesh has repealed a law passed a year ago under former President Mujibur Rahman, which closed all privately owned newspapers.

A presidential order yesterday canceled the decree issued in June of last year, which put the press under state control. President Mujib died in a coup two months later. The new measure was described as an attempt to "build up a healthy and responsible press."

West Bank Arabs
Protest Plans to
Impose New Tax

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied Jordan, July 1 (UPI).—Israeli troops in two West Bank towns fired warning shots and tear-gas grenades today to disperse hundreds of rock-throwing Arab teen-agers demonstrating against the impending imposition of a value-added tax.

Merchants in Nablus and in East Jerusalem closed their shops in anti-tax protests but calls for similar protests in the Gaza Strip went unheeded, officials said.

The officials said skirmishes in Nablus and nearby Jenin involved hundreds of people. There were no injuries.

The government ordered the tax to take effect in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Aug. 1, a month after its introduction in Israel itself.

But the authorities increased taxes on gas, cigarettes and im-

ported goods throughout the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip to match an 8-per-cent price hike generated by the imposition of the tax in Israel.

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In Most U.S. Criminal Cases

Supreme Court Bars Judges
From Imposing 'Gag' on Press

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that judges generally may not impose "gag" orders on the press forbidding publication of information about criminal cases, a decision that could have a profound effect on the way judges handle cases.

The ruling was issued in a set of opinions that left open the possibility that there might be some exceptional cases in which a gag order would be allowed in order to ensure a fair trial. The common law, however, was that in all cases a gag order would be unconstitutional unless it was necessary to protect the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of the press.

The other justices left open the possibility that there might be some exceptional cases in which a gag order would be allowed in order to ensure a fair trial. The common law, however, was that in all cases a gag order would be unconstitutional unless it was necessary to protect the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of the press.

The Nebraska case had become a major concern among U.S. press organizations for it came at a time of increasing conflict between the press and the courts—and in particular, at a time of rapidly increasing numbers of press representatives and groups had joined in the case before the Supreme Court, asking the justices to ban gag orders as infringements on the Constitution.

Yesterday's decision was widely hailed by press representatives as a substantial, if not total, victory. The decision did not answer all the issues current issues causing conflict between the press and the courts.

Tokyo, Moscow Join
Against U.S. Fish Zone

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed this week that the two countries should oppose the U.S. decision to extend its offshore fishing zone to 200 miles in March, Japanese press reports from Moscow said.

The reports said the agreement was reached between Yoshikazu Uchiumi, director-general of Japan's fishery agency, and A. S. Ishkov, the Soviet fishery minister. Mr. Uchiumi visited Moscow at the invitation of Mr. Ishkov after attending the annual International Whaling Commission meeting in London.

Senate Rejects Withholding
Of Tax on Dividends, Interest

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—The Senate last night continued to work its way slowly through the huge tax reform bill, rejecting a proposal to withhold federal taxes on dividends and interest as they are withheld on wages.

However, staff members said that there was "no way" that action on the measure could be completed before the Fourth of July recess, which begins tomorrow, since the Senate has acted on less than one-fourth of the bill.

Missouri Annuls
Ban on Mormons

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 1 (AP)—A Missouri state executive order issued 138 years ago for the "extermination or expulsion" of Mormons has been rescinded by Gov. Christopher Bond.

Gov. Bond said the 1838 order by Gov. Lilburn Boggs "dearly contravened the rights to life, freedom, property and religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, as well as the constitution of the State of Missouri."

Jamaica Leader
Cites Plot Data

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 1 (Reuters)—Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley said today that security forces have seized documents indicating a plot to overthrow his government.

Mr. Manley told the House of Representatives Tuesday that a prospective election candidate for the opposition Jamaica Labor Party had admitted owning the documents.

Cosmos-835, 836 Aloft

MOSCOW, July 1 (AP)—The Soviet Union launched two unmanned satellites, Cosmos-835 and Cosmos-836, to continue exploration of outer space. The satellites were launched this week.

BRICKLAYER—Daniel Baker working on the brick plaza under construction near the capitol and governor's mansion in Annapolis, Md. He decided, after graduating from Harvard, that he would rather have a blue-collar job than a white-collar one.



Judged 'Good People to Teach'

Older Americans Flocking to the Campus

By Gene I. Macroff

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI)—Robert Walk, a 62-year-old student at Monroe Community College in Rochester, N.Y., thought he was finally accepted by his fellow students when they began asking him if he were interested in marijuana.

John Rogers, a 71-year-old student at Miami-Dade Community College in Florida, was delighted at being asked out by three young women. "I'm not disappointed that 'nothing came of it,'" he said.

Dewey Elish, a 77-year-old student at Columbia University, has grown accustomed to people on campus assuming that he is a professor.

U.S. Navy Orders Major Cutback
After Five Years of Hairy Growth

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Beards, mustaches and sideburns are still in, but hair longer than four inches is out in the Navy. An order issued last week ended a 5 1/2-year era during which there was no maximum length set for sailors' hair.

Navy headquarters is circulating an order that limits hair to four inches in length and two inches in bulk.

Beards, mustaches and sideburns are still permitted, as well as wigs worn "for cosmetic reasons to cover natural baldness or physical disfigurement."

Burlington Mills Reveals Payoffs
Of \$300,000 in Foreign Countries

GREENSBORO, N.C., July 1 (UPI)—The largest U.S. textile producer, Burlington Industries, Inc., has disclosed that subsidiaries in three foreign countries made nearly \$300,000 in questionable payments to unnamed foreign officials over a five-year period.

The company, which became the 130th U.S. firm voluntarily to admit payments to foreign officials, told the Securities and Exchange Commission, however, that the payments were not vital to the company's profits.

Israel Says U.S.
Still Against PLO

JERUSALEM, July 1 (Reuters)—Israel has been reassured by the United States that there has been no change in its policy of nonrecognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a Cabinet communiqué said here.

The announcement said Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the Cabinet this week that the reassurance from Washington followed an Israeli protest over a public expression of thanks by President Ford to the PLO for aiding in the evacuation of U.S. nationals from Lebanon.

FBI Head Confirms Break-Ins
By Agents as Late as 1972-73

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—FBI director Clarence Kelley, who had previously insisted that burglaries by bureau agents were halted in 1966, confirmed yesterday that the FBI in 1972 and 1973 carried out a limited number of break-ins directed at radical domestic and terrorist groups.

Mr. Kelley's admission, in a statement released by the FBI, followed by more than a week of news reports that the Justice Department was investigating possible criminal wrongdoing by FBI agents in connection with burglaries committed during the last five years.

Mr. Kelley became FBI director in July 1972, but it was unclear from his statement whether any of the illegal entries had occurred after he took over the bureau.

Meanwhile, well-placed sources said several FBI officials have offered to tell Justice Department prosecutors what they know in return for assurances that they would not be prosecuted.

A source, while refusing to identify any of those seeking to cooperate with the department, indicated that the potential value of their testimony lay in their ability to implicate FBI higher-ups in having approved the burglaries.

Evidence Presented

Justice Department lawyers reportedly have begun to present evidence in their investigation to a federal grand jury but it could not be learned whether any of the FBI officials—who are said in most cases to have held middle-level supervisory positions—had yet testified.

The probe was begun following the recent discovery by lawyers there that FBI agents in New York City and elsewhere during the last five years had broken into a number of homes and offices without search warrants to obtain leads on radical and terrorist groups.

Despite Mr. Kelley's statement about 1972 and 1973 break-ins, an FBI source said the burglaries in some areas of the country continued up to April. He said that they had constituted only a fraction of the extralegal activities he said had been engaged in by some FBI agents, in many cases with the knowledge and approval of bureau executives.

Kelley's Statements

Mr. Kelley said that files relating to the recent break-ins had been found in the bureau's New York City field office, headed by John Malone.

In his statement, Mr. Kelley

Giscard Warns
Drought to Long
Affect Economy

ANGERS, France, July 1 (Reuters)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that France's drought, which he described as the worst in 100 years, would affect the national economy for a long time.

"The drought hitting France is not only a passing weather phenomenon," he declared in this western town.

As he spoke, weather specialists said that they do not foresee extensive rainfall before September and that the drought could, therefore, seriously affect sugar beets and corn, two of France's main crops.

The President, addressing thousands of farmers and other residents in a sweltering heat at the town hall here, said: "Even if rain should fall in the next few days, large areas of Brittany, Normandy and the Loire Valley will remain badly affected for a long time to come."

He said that the flow of river water was now five times less than during the corresponding period in recent years. This is the worst drought in 100 years and we must live with it for some time yet," he added.

Canada Minister
Quits to Protest
Aviation Ruling

OTTAWA, July 1 (UPI)—Jean Marchand, a close aide to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, yesterday resigned his Cabinet post in disagreement with the way the recent air-traffic dispute was ended.

The 57-year-old environment minister said in his letter of resignation that the agreement which settled the nine-day shutdown over bilingual air shuttle control contained errors "serious enough" to justify his action.

The announcement that Mr. Marchand was quitting over a settlement he considered unfair to French Canada followed a stormy Liberal government caucus in which Mr. Trudeau tried to quiet the anger of French-speaking members of Parliament.

The agreement between Transport Minister Otto Lang and representatives of air traffic controllers and pilots stipulated that a federal inquiry would have to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that introduction of French air-ground communication in Quebec would not jeopardize aviation safety.

Taiwan Vessel Sinks;
Crew of 30 Missing

KAOSHUNG, Taiwan, July 1 (AP)—A 10,000-ton Taiwan freighter sank today near the Batan Islands and the captain and 29 crewmen, all Taiwanese, are missing after abandoning ship, Kaohsiung port authorities said.

Officials said the New Venture sent distress signals early yesterday saying it was in trouble because of rough seas caused by a storm between Taiwan and the Philippines.

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FASHION Unexpected Royal Lift

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, July 1 (IHT).—When it came time for the official engagement portrait, Silvia Sommerlath posed with her fiancé King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden wearing a Swedish outfit—a simple but distinguished robe of blue silk with matching blouse and scarf.

"She bought it from one of our clients, a shop called Chouchou, in Munich," said Chantal Seali, elated by the unexpected worldwide exposure.

Mrs. Seali is a small-town girl (from Châteaufort, in the Berri) with small-town determination.

She started in business six years ago working from a small, cramped room on the Rue de Buci in Paris. Today, she has spacious, modern showrooms with 17 people on the staff and runs a 1-billion-franc business.

A pretty, well-upholstered blonde, Mrs. Seali is a sincere, sensitive designer and a rewarding example that talent does, indeed, pay.

She is Karl Lagerfeld's most brilliant pupil—and also, at this moment, his closest and hottest competitor. She worked as Lagerfeld's assistant only two seasons "but I learned all there is to know about taste with him," she said with unrestricted loyalty.

Mrs. Seali does not have Lagerfeld's explosive and wide-ranging talent. But her designs have some very pleasing notes. She also has the soft, tender and flattering hand of a good woman designer.

She has experience too. She learned her trade at a sewing school "Quite a bore," she said, "but useful experience."

After her brief spell with Lagerfeld at Chloé, Mrs. Seali took off on the same wave-length, using crêpe de chine and more crêpe de chine for simple, refined blouses in exquisite powdered pastels. She quickly added prints, including printed scarves, then skirts, and moved on to dresses "two years ago. Now, her business is worldwide. In the United States, which is her largest foreign client, she cleans up \$300,000 a season.

She sells to P. S. Bonwit Teller, Bendel's, Bloomingdale's, Bergdorf-Goodman in New York, Neiman Marcus, Saks Fifth Avenue and, out on the West Coast, to Giorgio's and Bullock's in Los Angeles.

She attributes her success to the fact that she was first to soften the strict, classic shirt and



Silvia Sommerlath, in dress, and King Carl XVI Gustaf.

field at Chloé. Mrs. Seali took off on the same wave-length, using crêpe de chine and more crêpe de chine for simple, refined blouses in exquisite powdered pastels. She quickly added prints, including printed scarves, then skirts, and moved on to dresses "two years ago. Now, her business is worldwide. In the United States, which is her largest foreign client, she cleans up \$300,000 a season.

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She attributes her success to the fact that she was first to soften the strict, classic shirt and

bring it into the blouse department. Now, she goes a step further with a romantic, lingerie line.

Another reason Seali is selling so well today is that they are most attractively priced. Mrs. Seali buys her yarn in China, and has it woven and dyed in France—nearly saving 50 per cent on otherwise sky-high crêpe de chine. "I'm my own fabric producer," she said. Blouses start at 240 francs, skirts retail anywhere from 360 to 600 and dresses, for any special occasion from a wedding to dinner with the boss, are 1,000 to 1,500 francs.

Seali has several retail outlets but her whole production is under one roof: the Seali boutique at 49 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 7.

Levasseur show based on famous Hollywood musicals.

PARIS—Bully Cobham, John McLaughlin and Weather Report will be at the Pavillon de Paris on July 7 at 7 p.m. Christian Bonadeu (piano), Alex Sanders (bass) and Michael Silva (former drummer with Sammy Davis Jr.) are appearing nightly at Lady L.

MONTE CARLO, Switzerland—Singer Vera Love is appearing nightly at the casino.

Saxophonist Hal Singer will be at the Montreux Jazz Festival July 3 and 4, and then at the one in Nice from July 8-12. He will then go to the United States to play club dates in Detroit, Chicago and New York before returning to Europe in August.

GENEVA—In a salute to Louis Armstrong, Bill Coleman will give a concert at the Jardin Anglais, on the Promenade du Lac on July

WAVERLEY ROOT: The Belle Epoque, the Seductive Crayfish

CRAYFISH may well be the only crustaceans ever to have played a prominent part in the social life of any nation. It happened in France, during what is known, now that we are well out of it, as the Belle Epoque, which lasted for a quarter of a century beginning about 1890. This was the zenith of the crayfish's career.

Crayfish were the only crustaceans widely consumed in France, and Europe, during the Belle Epoque, possibly because, being freshwater animals, they could always be found near the spot where they would be consumed.

Except along the coast, lobsters, crabs and shrimps could only with difficulty be delivered to the places where they were to be eaten, for instance Paris, without spoiling, but as late as the 18th century Parisians could picture crayfishes fishing for them in Parisian waters, where he would not find any today and would not dare to eat them if he did.

On the menu of a 14th-century Lanten banquet we find a dish described as "crayfish jelly." No details about how to make it are given, but we do have the recipe for crayfish jelly, current in the time of Louis XIII; but persons with aquasapient stomachs could perhaps get along without it. It mingled crayfish with peas, apples and figs, revolving around to begin with, and then seasoned the mixture with saffron and cinnamon.

Crayfish enjoyed great popularity in France at the beginning of the 19th century. For one thing they were cheap. In the 1890s Paris was eating about 150,000 crayfish a year and paying 3 francs a hundred for them. By the 1950s, though the price had risen to between 6 and 8 francs the hundred, more than 5 million crayfish a year were being sold through the Paris markets.

The Parisian region could no longer supply the demand, but Normandy, Burgundy and especially Alsace, whose crayfish were almost as big as baby lobsters, shipped them in great quantities to the capital. But in the 1880s, a series of epidemics decimated the French crayfish population. Russia and Siberia hastened to fill the gap, but prices rose to between 15 and 20 francs a hundred by the end of the decade, and as the 20th century got under way, even these figures doubled. Consumption naturally dropped as prices rose, and in normal times crayfish might have been expected to disappear from French tables. But the times were not normal. Circumstances were such that crayfish enjoyed a social promotion from the very fact that they had become too expensive for the great majority of the population to be able to afford them.

For this was the gay and glittery Belle Epoque, when the ostentatious display of wealth was the joy of those who had it, and the envy and admiration of those who hadn't. The rarity and the high cost of crayfish made them a symbol of luxury in a luxury-loving period. It was chic to eat crayfish. Even a woman so little

in need of status symbols as Queen Alexandra, wife of Edward VII, was willing to let it be known that one of her favorite dishes was crayfish cooked in Chablis.

The crayfish became an instrument of seduction. An invitation to sample crayfish was the period's version of the later invitation to "come up and see my stockings."

When a young lady invited to dine out found herself ushered into one of the private restaurant dining rooms so popular in the period, noted for the tact and discretion of the help, and saw a bucket of Champagne and a bowl of crayfish on the sideboard, she knew what she had to expect, even if she hadn't suspected it beforehand. "Crayfish at the time," wrote French gourmet Robert Courcier, "were inseparable from amorous meals; they revived the faded appetites of those who lived it up." In the playwright Feydeau's "La Dame de Chez Maxim," he had his chorus chorle wickedly, "We had crayfish at the Café des Ambassadeurs," and he dangled their well-spiced temptation before a master at resisting temptation:

J'aurais voulu que les sœurs, Saint Antoine, sans sourcilier, Croquent les pattes d'écrevisses En cabinet particulier.

I wish you could have seen them, Saint Anthony, unblinkingly munching crayfish claws in private dining rooms.

Why did ladies expose themselves to the frightful dangers involved in partaking of crayfish in public company? Because, Courcier wrote, it gave them an opportunity to display the beauty of their hands: "That is what explains the pleasure a woman takes in eating crayfish: she knows that she is graceful." Mere males, alas, struggling to separate crayfish from crayfish shells, are only messy. Perhaps women have

lost the art too, for nowadays every large scale purveyor of crayfish seems to consider it necessary to supply directions for handling them along with the order; my files contain instructions for eating crayfish from restaurants in Helsinki, Paris and San Polo di Fivere, in northeast Italy.

World War I killed the Belle Epoque and the crayfish cult with it. French crayfish disappeared not only because of increasing pollution, as more and more factories poured industrial wastes into streams and lakes, but also, one might put it, because of an opposite factor—purification of bodies of water. Canals and ponds were cleaned, untidy rivers were provided with embankments, marshes were drained and "reclaimed" and simultaneously crayfish were deprived of the breeding and living conditions in which they flourished. The unhappy crustaceans were out of luck whether man sinned or salvaged his environment. Supplies went down and prices went up; instead of the 3 francs a hundred which crayfish had cost in the 1890s, the price in Paris in the 1950s stood at between 7 and 10 francs—for an individual crayfish. France stopped eating crayfish. They had been priced out of the market, for the time being.

It has customarily been fashionable to praise the taste of crayfish to the skies. Basil Gibbons gave it as his opinion, in "Stalking the Wild Asparagus," that "the crayfish has the finest and most delicate meat of any of the crustaceans, far surpassing lobster, crab or shrimp." I hesitate to disagree with Mr. Gibbons, who seems to me to be about the best man in the business of expounding the qualities of wild foods, but I fear that I have always felt that the effort required to peel cray-

fish, not to mention the effort of paying for them, is not sufficiently rewarded by a taste so delicate as to be virtually nonexistent. The French language hints at the same opinion. *Eplucher les écrevisses* (peel crayfish) is a figurative expression meaning "to waste time." *Un éplucheur d'écrevisses* is "someone who delays operations by raising futile questions"—a nit-picker, we

might say. I have known a Finnish restaurant keeper to express the opinion that the great merit of the crayfish is that it transmits faithfully the flavor of the seasons—with which it has been cooked—dill in Scandinavia, the herbs and spices of a court bouillon in France, precisely because it has not enough flavor of its own to get in the way.

(c) Waverley Root

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SHARPS AND FLATS

NICE—One of the biggest jazz festivals in Europe will take place in the Gallo-Roman gardens of Cimiez from July 8-18, with concerts starting at 5 p.m., daily. Among the many artists who will be appearing are: Jimmy McPartland, Clark Terry, Sweet Edison, Coote Williams, Dicky Gillespie, Cat Anderson, Eddie Davis, Bud Freeman, Zoot Sims, Illinois Jacquet, Gerry Mulligan, Benny Waters, Barney Bigard, Gene (Mighty Flea) Connor, Milt Buckner, Teddy Wilson, Marian McPartland, Jay McShann, Art Blakey, Percy Heath, Count Basie, Sarah Vaughan, Maxine Sauer and Gerald Buddin. The festival is sponsored by Mayor Jacques Modestin, the French Minister of Tourism. It was organized by George Wein and Simone Glinbre.

MONTE CARLO—Dionne Warwick and her show will be at the Sporting Club from July 2-4. From July 5-15 Magali Noel and Nancy Holloway will star in an Andre

Levasseur show based on famous Hollywood musicals.

PARIS—Bully Cobham, John McLaughlin and Weather Report will be at the Pavillon de Paris on July 7 at 7 p.m. Christian Bonadeu (piano), Alex Sanders (bass) and Michael Silva (former drummer with Sammy Davis Jr.) are appearing nightly at Lady L.

MONTE CARLO, Switzerland—Singer Vera Love is appearing nightly at the casino.

Saxophonist Hal Singer will be at the Montreux Jazz Festival July 3 and 4, and then at the one in Nice from July 8-12. He will then go to the United States to play club dates in Detroit, Chicago and New York before returning to Europe in August.

GENEVA—In a salute to Louis Armstrong, Bill Coleman will give a concert at the Jardin Anglais, on the Promenade du Lac on July

4 at 8 p.m. Stéphane Guersault and the Pierre Bourdieu trio will be on the same program.

The Golden Gate Quartet will be in Vieux-Genève, Belgium, on July 2 and at the casino in Knokke on July 4.

Natalie Cole, daughter of the late Nat King Cole, won first prize (\$10,000) at the fifth annual Tokyo Music Festival this week. Her winning song: "Mr. Melody." Second prize went to an American group, the Pointer Sisters. Vernique Sauton of France and Lara Saint Paul of Italy shared third prize and Britain's Daniel Boone, Tampa Tucker of the U.S. and Michio Asano of Japan shared the fourth.

This week's top single in the United States is "Afternoon Delight" by Starland Vocal Band, and in Britain, "You to Me Are Everything," by Real Thing.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

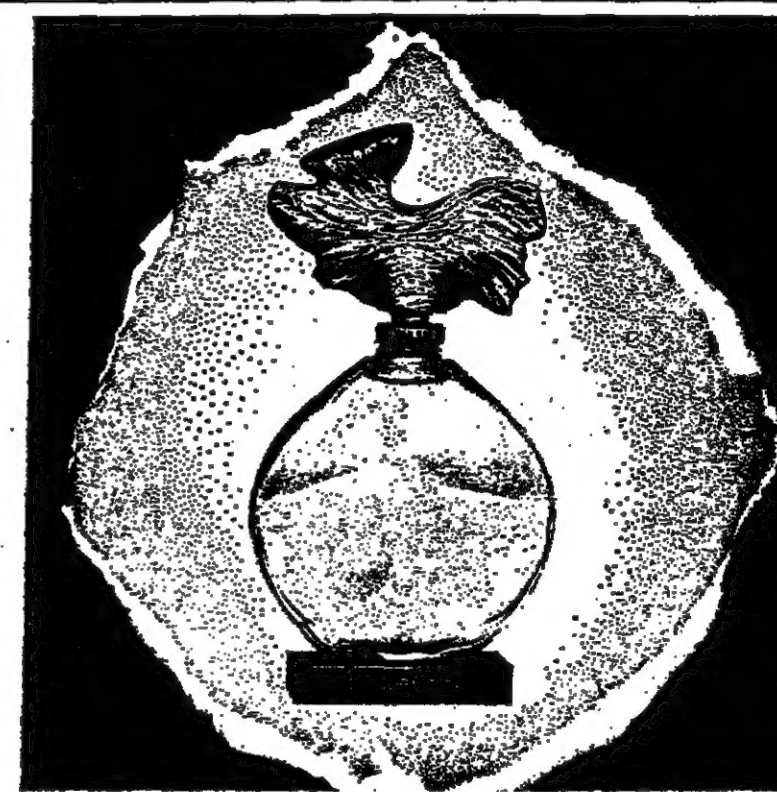
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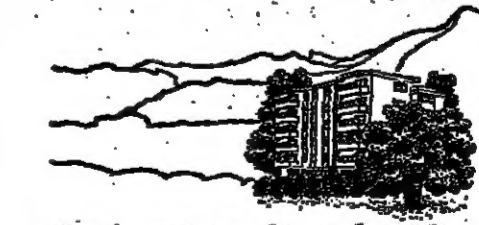
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J.P. Vicioliso

BP, U.K. Set North Sea Oil Pact

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, July 1.—British Petroleum today became the first major oil company to agree to terms under which the government and the state-owned British National Oil Corp. (BNOC) will acquire a participation in the oil fields on Britain's continental shelf.

The government itself directly owns 48 per cent of BP and the Bank of England holds an additional 21 per cent.

The agreement with BP, announced by Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, follows months of arduous negotiations and opens the way to resolving state participation with other major oil companies.

Mr. Benn said that he has invited representatives of Shell and Esso Corp.'s Esso Petroleum to meet with him tomorrow to discuss state participation in their oil fields.

Mr. Benn termed the agreement with BP "a significant landmark." But asked if the accord would serve as a model for future participation pacts with other companies, he said "every agreement is different."

Mr. Benn emphasized that the purpose of participation agreements was to secure a direct state voice in the exploration and exploitation of North Sea oil resources, to secure some control over the disposal of a significant portion of Britain's oil, and to get to know the continental shelf.

BNOC will have an option to acquire from Jan. 1, 1977, up to 41 per cent of BP's oil from the U.K. continental shelf, net of royalty oil taken in kind, Mr. Benn said.

In recognition of BP's planning requirements, in 1977 and 1978 BNOC will sell back to BP's affiliates all of the option oil taken. Thereafter, if the option is exercised, BNOC will sell to BP affiliates in 1979, 1980 and 1981 a proportion of the oil taken, subject to certain conditions covering supply of oil to BNOC.

Further arrangements beyond that date will be a commercial matter between BP and BNOC, he said.

The buy-back arrangements until now had been a major stumbling block to arriving at an accord. BP had feared that it would be left with insufficient amounts of crude oil to meet its downstream commitments.

Benn to Meet Shell, Esso Today

Mr. Benn said it was also agreed that BNOC would hold 51 per cent of BP's interests in commercial oil fields on the continental shelf discovered under existing licenses, and to have what he called an effective voice in their operation.

He said BP will provide training facilities for BNOC staff and a non-voting presence for BNOC in its refining and marketing meetings as long as BNOC does not operate downstream either independently in Britain or in joint ventures with other companies.

Mr. Benn said he hoped similar arrangements for consultation will be included in participation agreements with other companies with major U.K. oil interests.

He said the question of how the participation affects the Bank of England's 21-per-cent equity interest in BP had not arisen.

BP chairman David Steel said he was satisfied with the memorandum of principle reached and added that the deal will have no effect on BP's business outside Britain.

BP has substantial North Sea oil interests. These include the 15 per cent in the Minian field, the Andrew field and the Magnus discovery. The Forth field, which was brought into production last year, is due to reach a production level of 400,000 barrels a day next year.

Today's "memorandum of principle" said it is not BNOC's intention to undertake independent refining and marketing operations before 1980. It left open, however, the possibility of joint commercial refining and marketing operations before that time.

The memorandum said it is affirmed that BP will retain full management responsibility for its operations.

Some of the banks, which have been leaders in arranging extensive amounts of Eurocurrency credits granted to Poland, believe it may be the first Comecon debtor forced to pay over 1 1/2 per cent—the current "prime rate" for East-bloc states—for future loans.

A U.S. banker said that "one of the great attractions of Comecon borrowers, apart from their first-class debt repayment record, is that their centralized economies have always been regarded as highly disciplined, responding flexibly to external developments such as balance-of-payments imbalances."

But the Warsaw government's withdrawal of proposed food price increases, following worker protests, has helped undermine that basic assumption, he said.

The price increases were seen in Western banking circles as aimed at countering the country's trade deficit and growing volume of Western debt.

Poland's external debt, now the highest of any Comecon nation, is estimated at between \$6 billion and \$6.5 billion, bankers said.

Bankers privately calculate Poland had a \$2.5-billion trade deficit with the industrial West last year compared with \$1.8 billion in 1974.

Poland's latest Eurocurrency borrowings of \$140 million for the state inorganic chemical industry and \$30 million for the state steamship enterprise were set at a margin of 1 1/2 points over London Eurodollar interbank offered rates.

Some bankers suggest a spread for Polish state borrowing up to 1 5/8 points may now be appropriate.

However, another banker said, "I would be surprised to see any significant upward shift in spreads for Poland in isolation without a corresponding adjustment for most other Comecon borrowers."

Simon Approves A \$500-Million Loan to N.Y. City
WASHINGTON, July 1 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary William Simon approved today New York City's first request for \$500 million in federal loans in the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Simon said that "New York City has made considerable progress toward the objective of fiscal and financial reform . . . (and) there is a reasonable prospect of repayment." The loan is to be repaid April 15, 1977.

The city last night reached agreement in principle on a two-year contract with its labor unions which includes a commitment by them to reduce labor costs to the city by \$24 million.

Mr. Simon said that a freeze on salaries and agreement to reduce fringe benefits of city workers were "critical" to the success of its three-year rescue plan.

The \$500-million loan is part of \$627 million the city needs today and tomorrow to meet immediate expenses. In all, \$3.3 billion federal loans need to be renewed this year.

Credit Rating Of Poles Said To Be Studied

Western Bankers Cite Food-Price Problems

LONDON, July 1 (Reuters).—Several Western banks are revising their private credit rating for Poland, apparently because of concern that it may be unable to take swift corrective action on payments and external debt problems following the latest withdrawal of food price increases, bankers report.

Some of the banks, which have been leaders in arranging extensive amounts of Eurocurrency credits granted to Poland, believe it may be the first Comecon debtor forced to pay over 1 1/2 per cent—the current "prime rate" for East-bloc states—for future loans.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Michelin Plans Bonus Issue**

Michelin plans to distribute one free share to stockholders on the basis of one-for-ten after the summer holidays. François Michelin told shareholders that the bonus share will be eligible for dividend payment from the first year and that the dividend itself is likely to be increased. The French tire manufacturer says that its investments this year will increase "substantially," including the construction of a factory in central France for the production of tires for public works vehicles and two new U.S. plants for three- and four-wheel drive vehicles in South Carolina and Colorado, as well as a research center in South Carolina. Shareholders authorized the board to increase the capital, in one or more stages, by a maximum of 250 million francs (about \$53 million) from the current 450 million francs.

Audi Expects Recovery to Continue
Volkswagenwerk's subsidiary Audi NSU Auto Union is optimistic that this year's recovery will continue, even if demand slackens in the second half. Audi chairman Gottlieb Stroh says the company's earnings position strengthened in the first half and turnover rose 10 per cent to 1.54 billion deutsche marks. Last year Audi lost 71 million DM. Delivery of goods and services to VW accounted for 94 per cent of first-half turnover. VW distributes Audi's output. Total

Audi deliveries rose 25 per cent in the first half, to 137,000 units. Mr. Stroh notes that a reduction in work force by 5,556 since early 1975 has been accompanied by rising production, thereby improving productivity. Audi now employs about 23,000.

Sumitomo to Spin Off Aluminum Unit
Sumitomo Chemical will spin off its troubled aluminum smelting division in August to create a new subsidiary with annual capacity of 310,000 metric tons of aluminum ingots. The new subsidiary, Sumitomo Aluminum Smelting Co., will have initial paid-in capital of 4 billion yen (\$13 million) which will be increased by the end of the year to 8 billion yen through contributions from Sumitomo group firms and aluminum ingot customers of Sumitomo Chemical. The new unit will be able to market up to 450,000 metric tons of ingots annually—210,000 from its own production; 100,000 produced by another Sumitomo unit, Sumitomo Taro Aluminum Smelting Co., and 40,000 imported from a joint venture, Sumitomo has in New Zealand. Sumitomo Taro will not be merged into the new subsidiary immediately. The Japanese Ministry of Finance has expressed opposition to the spinning off of troubled divisions into subsidiaries, which allows companies to divorce the divisions' financial woes from the parent's books. The ministry, however, has not moved to restrain the practice.

U.S. Estimate of Soviet Grain Crop Moot

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP).—The Department of Agriculture last week released a forecast of the 1976 Soviet grain crop that was below the figure favored by the Central Intelligence Agency and some of the department's own analysts. Two senior officials said yesterday.

The size of the discrepancy between the official department estimate of 190 million metric tons and the other government estimates in and outside the department could not be ascertained. However, one source said he believed the difference was sizable enough to influence commercial predictions of Soviet grain import needs and, indirectly, U.S. grain prices in the coming weeks.

At the 190-million-ton level, Soviet production would fall 15 million tons short of the target. Such a deficit would have to be made up by substantial U.S. grain purchases, which in turn would help keep grain prices at profitable levels for farmers this summer, officials said.

Since 1972, the first year of big Russian grain buying, the Soviet crop has been an important economic statistic with sizable political and economic ramifications in this country. Officials said that was particularly true in an election year in which President Ford is making an all-out bid for support in farm states.

This week, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts said he believed sales to Russia would be in the 10-to-15-million-ton range, just under last year's 16.5 million tons.

Several officials stressed this week that estimating the Soviet crop is a relatively new and still inexact science.

During 1975, CIA estimates were consistently better than the department's in predicting the scope of the Soviet crop disaster, senior aides said.

The department's estimate of 190 million tons was produced by a task force of specialists who drew on Soviet data, reports of attaches, sources in the private grain trade, aerial photographs and information from other agencies, such as the CIA.

In the case of the report released June 22, the final figure was reduced somewhat to reflect the views of Richard Bell, assistant secretary for international affairs, one high source said.

Mr. Bell, who many consider the most influential official on foreign agricultural policy, could not be reached for comment.

Dr. Bell said today he expects

soybean sales of one million metric tons or more to the Soviet Union will be completed soon, Reuters reported. He said active discussions and negotiations were going on between U.S. exporters and the Russians on the purchase of soybeans. He said there was a possibility that some of the expected soybeans would be from other than U.S. origins.

The final task force version predicted Soviet farm output of 33 million tons of fall planted wheat, 42 million tons of spring wheat, 89 million tons of barley, rye, oats and corn and 16 million tons of rice, buckwheat and millet.

One source of disagreement reportedly came over estimates of the size of the fall planted wheat crop, grown mainly in the Ukraine and southern Caucasus. Some professional analysts reportedly had contended that this

crop had recovered better from a winter drought than had been predicted earlier.

Cotton Plantings Up
WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—U.S. farmers planted about 11.7 million acres of cotton for harvest later this year, up 23 per cent from 1975's skimpy crop and about 4 per cent more than growers indicated in a survey on April 1, the Agriculture Department said today.

Despite the gains, plantings were still 15 per cent less than in 1974.

The department also reported that farmers are expected to harvest 72.4 million acres of corn this fall, up 8 per cent from 1975 and the most since 1948.

It estimated that 1976 soybean production will come from 49.2 million harvested acres, down 10 per cent from last year's 53.6 million acres.

S & P Revises Stock Index
NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—Standard & Poor's today made the first major revision of its 500-stock price index in 20 years, deleting 45 stocks and adding 45 others.

It said a number of bank, insurance, transportation and industrial stocks traded in the over-the-counter market were being added to the index for the first time.

Brenton Harries, S & P president, said the move was designed to give the index "new strength and breadth."

Until now the index included 426 industrial stocks, 60 utilities and 15 rail issues. The new index includes 400 industrials, 40 utilities, 20 transportation issues and a new category of 40 financial issues, largely made up of bank and insurance stocks.

Among the nonfinancial companies added to the index were Amherst-Buch, Wack, Disney, Emery Air Freight, McLean Trucking and Delta Power.

The five largest companies deleted in terms of number of shareholders were Houston Natural Gas, Allegheny Power, Duquesne Light, Amerasia Rees and Illinois Power.

The dollar value of the revised index, S & P said, would rise about 5 per cent.

The new financial component includes BankAmerica, Bankers Trust, Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Continental Illinois, First Chicago Corp., J.P. Morgan and Western Bancorp.

Among the insurance companies are Franklin Life, Aetna, CNA Financial, American General, INA Corp. and Travelers Corp.

Chemicals Drag Down N.Y. Prices

Money-Supply Growth Continues to Slow

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—A stiff hammering in the chemical group spilled over to the general market today, driving prices lower across a fairly broad front on the New York Stock Exchange.

The background economic news was regarded as encouraging, however. After the market closed the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, fell \$1.6 billion in the week ended June 23. The broader-based M-2 fell \$1.9 billion. For the latest four weeks, M-1 gained 7.6 per cent from 13 weeks ago while M-2 increased 10.5 per cent in the statistical quarter.

Analysts said part of the setback in chemicals reflected concern over recent published reports that some product prices were coming under downward pressure.

Wall Street sources said Morgan Stanley, a leading investment banker, put out a report lifting its buy recommendation on chemical issues. Morgan Stanley acknowledged that it sent clients a report but refused to discuss it, saying some clients had not yet received it.

Du Pont, one of the nation's largest chemical producers, fell 3 3/4 to 125 3/4. It has predicted that second-quarter profits would be below first-quarter results. Monsanto was down 3 1/8 to 59 5/8. Union Carbide lost 3 1/8 to 64 7/8, and Dow Chemical was off 3 1/8 to 45 1/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.34 to 994.84 after being ahead two points in early trading.

Volume totaled 21.13 million shares, compared with 23.63 million yesterday.

Also in retreat were IBM, down 3 to 274; Teledyne, 1 1/4 to 66 3/4; Kodak, 1 1/2 to 98 5/8; and Fruehauf, 2 to 24 5/8.

Fruehauf disclosed yesterday that two of its top officers were sentenced to jail terms and fined \$10,000 for their part in conspiring to help the company evade more than \$12.3 million in federal taxes.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losers topping gains, 437 to 95. Turnover amounted to 93,972 contracts.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. Options also were sold.

In the bond market, corporates were up 1/4 point across the board and fairly active compared with slow recent sessions. Government issues were up slightly.

In Chicago, soybean, soybean products and some grain futures soared to allowable daily limits amid reports that Russia would buy some one million tons of soybeans.

Soybeans were 20 cents a bushel higher. Wheat was 14 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents higher and corn was 6 3/4 to 8 cents higher.

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Post Box 2320
Telephone: 27-42.11.
Telex: 24.081

Geneva
5 Boulevard Jacques-Dalcroze,
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110 years linked the principal Atlantic and channel ports of France
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Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts
and continues to do so through Atlantic Container Line,
Europacific and its Gulf service in the spirit of free enterprise
and promotion of the commerce of both nations
extends to the United States of America congratulations
and best wishes on the occasion of its 200th anniversary.

CGM
French Line

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92085 PARIS-14 DEFENSE - Tel. 776.70.00 - Telex 630387

NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 30—Closing Prices

1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$
34 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100

1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$
34 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100

Talk with E. F. Hutton in Paris

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE JULY 1	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. '74, '75	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 330.50	357	365 - 363	4	4.2	45.65 - 97.14 - 83.00	9,549	1975 consolidated turnover = 4,775 MF vs. 4,722 MF in 1974.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	316 - 298	298.50	298.50 - 298.50	20	4.1	9.96 - 13.27 -	2,364	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERYAUX DAN.	Glass, food	726 - 690	691	690 - 671	-	3.7	102 - 28.38 - 34.59	9,332	Same net dividend of Fr. 25.20 per share maintained for fiscal 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Shipping	208 - 172	184.50	187.50 - 187	11	6.0	9.20 - 16.76 - 16.41	1,866	Subsidiary UTA set Fr. 5 dividend Fr. 5 (first paid since 1972).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.	Public works	132 - 120	120.50	133.50 - 132.50	7	5.3	9.24 - 11.18 - 18.02	1,692	1975 Fr. 30 consol. net profit of 44,325 MF vs. 22,500 MF in 1974. Div. Fr. 2.
Cie. Ge. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 299	300	314.50 - 299	15	5.8	27.70 - 27.60 - 20.66	5,044	CIPEL (divulged) 1975 net profit = Fr. 2,640,000 vs. Fr. 2,000,000 in 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 102.50	104	105 - 102.50	7	6.7	13.02 - 10.36 - 13.85	5,758	New CCF 30 MLL Syndicate notes (1975), floating rate (10/4% over Libor).
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 105.50	111	111 - 110	10	5.9	6.53 - 6.17 - 10.84	4,508	From Mar. '75 to Mar. '76 CFC group's customer deposits increased by 18.5%.
CREDIT DU NORD.	Bank	95 - 77.50	78	79.50 - 77.50	12	7.1	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64	6,680	Takeover bid in U.S.A. pending for AG-NEP (releasing) activities.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	173 - 132	131.20	142.50 - 131.20	14	6.1	15.93 - 28.13 - 9.65	1,947	1975 consolidated net profit = Fr. 36.30 per share.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 165	187	184 - 181	5	5.3	(non significant) - 34.58	2,193	1975 net profit = Fr. 34,760,000. Up 1974.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	489.50 - 387.50	427	426 - 421	75	4.1	27.19 - 23.02 - 27.32	1,495	Polison now located offshore. Greenland for drilling operation.
FRANCAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	155.50 - 118	123.50	130.50 - 126.20	4	7.0	41.65 - 66.21 - 34.06	13,889	Generale Occidentale interest in Cavendish Ltd. now just over 50%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 173	179	180.50 - 179	7	2.6	- - - - - 26.94	2,923	Expect 1976 to evolve favorably and to profit from Copperweld.
IMETAL	Mining	120.50 - 78.50	111.20	113.50 - 112	46	3.0	7.39 - 17.97 - 2.46	7,444	1st quarter '76 consolidated turnover = 255.6 MF (+59.8% vs. 1st quarter '75).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverages	621 - 600	516	517 - 507	164	1.4	31.77 - - - -	3,157	Dividend up from Fr. 1.20 to Fr. 1.40 in expectation of improved earnings.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	24.20 - 23.65	24.20	24.50 - 24.10	64	5.8	2.83 - 6.18 - 0.29	18,415	Fr. 6.00 net dividend proposal at June meeting (1975) vs. Fr. 5.00 in 1974.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	86.10 - 74	85.65	87.10 - 85.10	8	7.1	11.71 - 6.52 - 16.78	2,825	STEC subsidiary to erect 2 uranium plants (Niger and Italy).
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. min.	119 - 97	96	100 - 97	-	5.2	14.52 - 29.59 - 4.30	22,162	Net dividend increase from Fr. 9.10 to Fr. 10 for fiscal '75.
PEUGEOT	Holding	410 - 336.20	379	379 - 336.20	5	3.4	71.84 - 38.34 - 54.71	6,002	75 sales (France) = Fr. 18,450,295,000 vs. Fr. 17,450,240,000 in '74.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	137.70 - 85.40	91	91.10 - 90.70	-	-	15.84 - - - -	5,450	Feb. 75-Feb. '76 consolidated net profit up 3% net div. Fr. 15 vs. Fr. 12.
REDAOUTE	Hold. ext.	720 - 618	653	655 - 645	21	2.5	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.86	924	As of May 1, total assets: 4,453 MF, net 2.5% USA, 37% Eur., 12% Jap.
ROBECO	Investm. Equip.	362.80 - 318	341.50	346 - 346	-	3.7	(not relevant)	22,572	2nd yr of world oil market share now attained, 4 years in advance.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski equip.	190 - 175	169	190 - 157	36	1.2	44.44 - 71.76 - 32.31	8,271	Fr. 14 net div. '76 (+1 Fr.) 30% stake acquired in Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.)	Holding	284.50 - 264	274.70	281 - 274	6	7.5	55.78 - 54.09 - 38.80	8,419	Consolidated.

1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$
34 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100

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Citicorp International Bank Limited

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Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR

Barclays Bank International Limited

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

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Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

Citicorp, N.A.

Dresdner Bank AG London Branch

Hypobank International S.A.

Wells Fargo Bank N.A.

Bank of Montreal

Benque Europeenne de Tokyo S.A.

Algemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt

Bank of Scotland

Banka Polska Kaso Oplid S.A.

Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG

Banka de la Societate Financiera Europeana

Dalwa Europe N.V.

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1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$
34 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
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4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
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4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
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4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
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4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100

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4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100

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34 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
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4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
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1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$
34 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100

1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	1976 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$
34 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100
4 1/2	25 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100	4 1/2	34 1/2 ACP Ind 100

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New Issue
July 2, 1978

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Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Verein- und Westbank

Westfälische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft



Société Générale

doubles its capital

REPORT OF THE BOARD 1976 (excerpts)

1975 was marked by the deepest and most generalized depression which the economies of the industrialized countries have experienced since the war. In France gross domestic production dropped approximately 3 % and unemployment reached nearly 5 % of the active population. Public authorities were obliged to enact numerous support measures whilst the monetary authorities rendered more supple the restrictive policy they had enforced in 1974.

In this situation which remained difficult, Société Générale's results were clearly improved; the balance sheet total increasing 21.42 % to 134 billion francs.

Activities in France

On 2/1/1976 customer deposits reached 66,123 million francs as against 52,444 million on 2/1/1975. At the same time customer credits climbed to 62,016 million francs from 53,961 million a year earlier, principally because of growth in categories of loans not falling within the credit restrictive policy.

Société Générale continued developing the services rendered to individuals for the investment, management and protection of their fortune (SOGEBAIL - SOGESERVICE - SOGEGARDE). It remains in first place in the field of investment clubs, with currently 1,600 of them.

Data processing subsidiaries and affiliations (S.G.2 - C.C.M.C. - G.S.I.) have further developed their activities.

International Activities

Welcoming and financing structures set up abroad have been extensively used by French exporters and namely

Capital Increase

In its 20th May 1976 meeting, the Board of Directors decided to increase the capital from 400 to 500 million francs by incorporating reserves and distributing bonus-shares on a basis of one new share for one old share, the new shares being effective as of 1st January 1976: for 1976 the amount of the dividend, distributed on twice as many shares, will be comparable to half of the dividend paid in 1975. Thusly, the balance sheet henceforth shows 800 million francs capital and 500 million reserves, or a total of 1,300 million francs of shareholders' equity.

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1975
OF THE SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE GROUP**

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash, banks of issue, public treasury	4,746,445,372.36	Banks of issue, banks and non-banking firms trading on the money market	53,172,252,091.55
Banks and non-banking firms			

Générale 420,470,973.43	
- Portion due to third parties : 13,698,698.50	
TOTAL ASSETS	F 149,692,958,203.28
TOTAL LIABILITIES	F 149,692,958,203.28

ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN BALANCE SHEET	
Securities offered as collateral or sold firm	15,065,566,191.67
Guarantees for customers' account	16,059,380,798.48
Confirmed credits opened	6,353,879,291.37
Real estate leasing commitments	35,000,000.00
Equipment leasing commitments	167,093,000.00
Other commitments	1,973,052,086.96

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DM 200,000,000
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BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT LYONNAIS THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Co-managed by

ARAB BANK LIMITED
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR/SOCIETE CENTRALE DE BANQUE
UNION MEDITERRANEENNE DE BANQUES

And provided by

Arab Bank Limited Bank of Montreal
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais International Bank for Economic Cooperation - Moscow
The Royal Bank of Canada Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises U.B.A.F.
Union Méditerranéenne de Banques

Banco Arabe Espanol S.A. Banque Intercontinentale Arabe
Banco de Bilbao Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Midland Bank Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co Limited Société Centrale de Banque Tokai Bank Nederland N.V.
Antony Gibbs Holdings Limited Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.
Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A. Central Wechsel und Creditbank Actiengesellschaft
Noreco Finance Corporation Crédit Chimique

Agent

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.

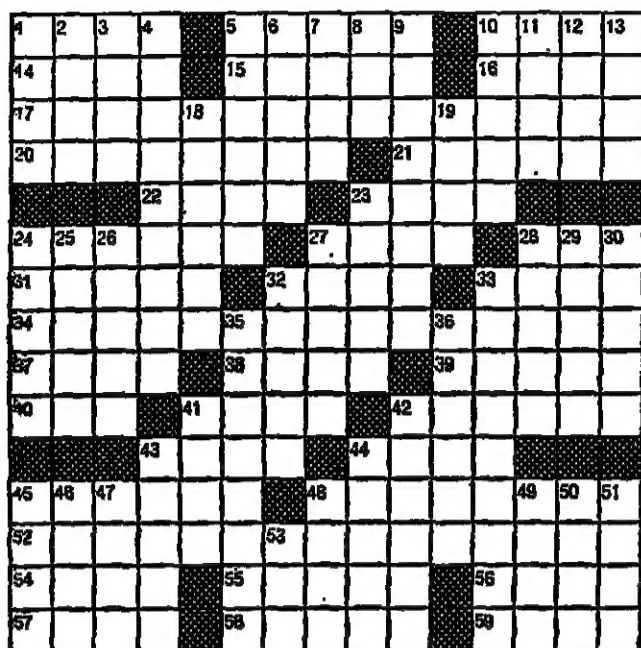
يو.ا.ف.

June 10th 1976

CROSSWORD

Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Elephant-herd member
 - Circus man
 - Window rest
 - Sharif
 - "Swan Lake" role
 - Malay canoe
 - Medical directive
 - Wheel handers
 - Poker moves
 - Decoy
 - Do a diva's job
 - Hot drinks
 - Rams' mates
 - Ziegfeld
 - Poe's middle name
 - Moravian or Pole
 - Word with board or trap
 - Medical directive
 - Cotton and shoe
 - Up in (angry)
 - Gate joint
 - Light-switch positions
- DOWN**
- Barracks units
 - Amo, amas, —
 - Como or Louise
 - Sponges on
 - Leaning and
 - Ivory
 - Dots on
 - Ms. Farrow et al.
 - Overhead lines
 - Welcome row on death row
 - Plant cutting
 - Author Murdoch
 - Kind of wolf
 - Colleen
 - Hokey player
 - Fleming and namesakes
 - Oscillates
 - Loader's concern
 - Fat liquid
 - Highland groups
 - Fig variety
 - Kind of steak
 - Outside
 - Decided to
 - Do time
 - Edible plant
 - seeds
 - Colleur's gear
 - Of a singing group
 - Eat away at
 - Actress Valerie
 - Amo, amas, —
 - Fire Lat.
 - Illinois Senator
 - "Arrivederci"
 - Leaning and
 - Ilid, e.g.
 - Parking-lot memento
 - Dispatched
 - Leftovers disti
 - Words of understanding
 - Honey quaff
 - "Send a boy to — man's job"



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBANY	64	Clear	MIAMI	79	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MILWAUKEE	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	66	Clear

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

July 1, 1976

The net asset value questions shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of questions supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

(w) Alexander Fund, \$7.54 (d) ES Income Fund, \$17.81 (d) Tricolor Int'l. Fd. (AMF), \$5.23 (d) Eklavara Bond Int'l. Fd., \$11.49 (d) Amstar Fund, \$10.81 (d) Amstar Fund, \$10.81 (d) Amstar Fund, \$10.81

AMERICAN BANK & CO. LTD. (w) Lloyds Int'l. Income, \$242.50 (w) Lloyds Int'l. Income, \$242.50 (w) Lloyds Int'l. Income, \$242.50

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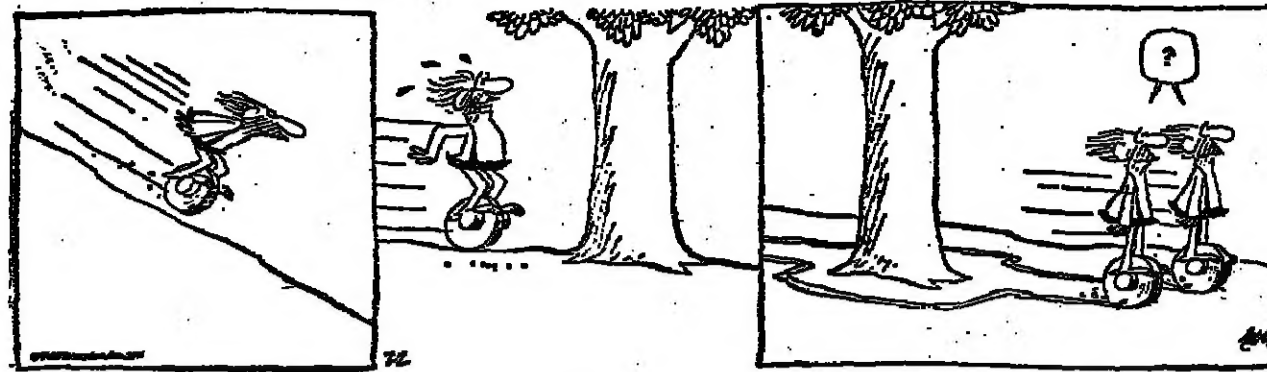
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PEANUTS



B.C.



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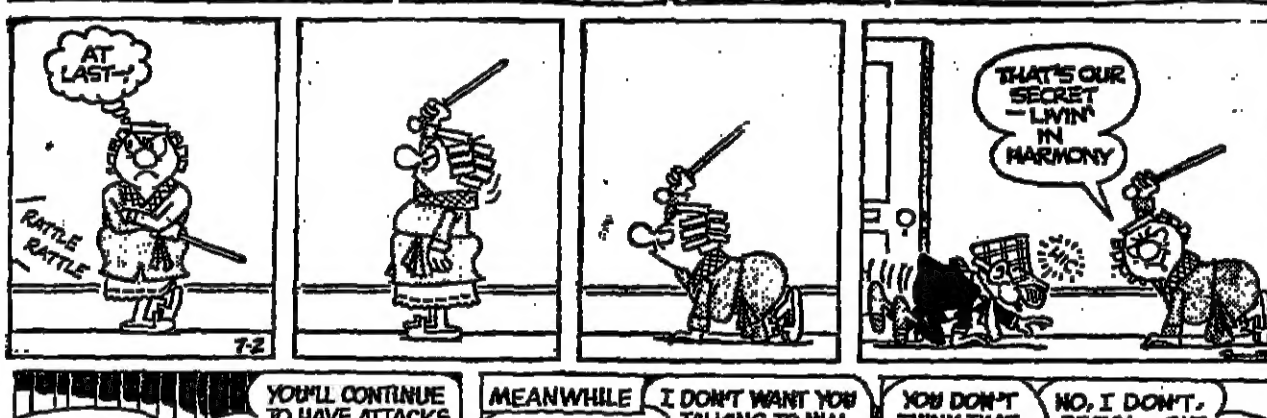
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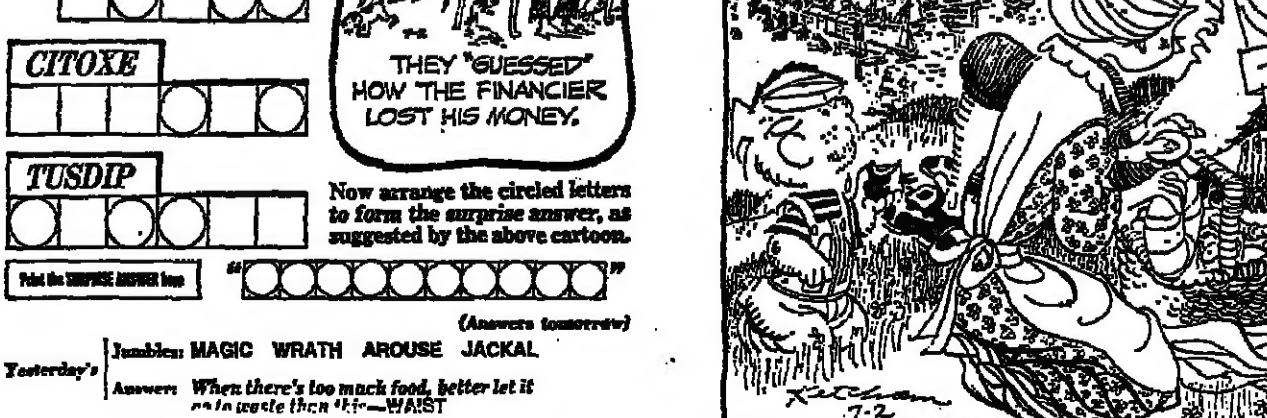
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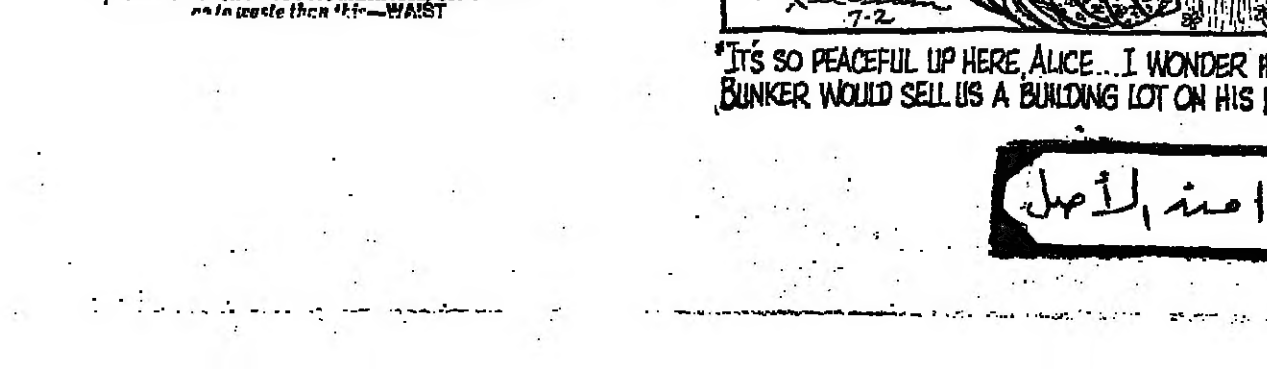
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BOOKS

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MY MOTHER

By Rosellen Brown. Doubleday, 272 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ANYONE who goes through a good deal of modern fiction must have had this experience so often that it seems like a recurrent bad dream. You read a novel that shows considerable evidence of talent, intelligence, awareness and technical skill, a book that addresses itself to urgent and timely themes—and when you have reached its last page, you find yourself wondering what you are supposed to feel. You have been given plenty to think about, but that's not the real business of fiction, which is to put you in a posthypnotic trance, where your will is no longer your own and you are suffering or are thrilling to the vicissitudes of someone else's life.

For 270 pages of Rosellen Brown's first novel, I assumed that she had something original and startling up her sleeve, that she was going to find a way to fuse her two main themes into a single chord that would sound the hope or doom of modern and daughters in our day and age. Because it was impossible to accept in any glad sense either the mother or the daughter in "The Autobiography of My Mother," I supposed that Miss Brown was going to tunc the tension between them, to rewrite the equation somehow, show me a resolution I never thought of. Everything pointed this way: what other reason could there be for describing such a total antagonism between parent and child but to show us how it could be modulated or bridged, how we would have to learn to live with it or die of it.

Gerta Stein, the mother, is a 75-year-old lawyer who has devoted her life to "the defense of indefensible and unpopular people." She does this because she loves principles, not people. For example, she wins in court the release of a paranoid schizophrenic who will probably harm himself or someone else—because he has been improperly interned. His rights are more important to Gerta than his well-being. She sees nothing in the here and now, but everything under the aspect of eternity.

Gerta once had a husband, but since her passion found greater satisfaction in court than in bed, she got rid of him. The price she paid for having briefly lost

sight of herself was Renata, daughter. Renata is the young woman who knows what to do with it. She did not have a motherly way. She is a possible way. She is a of every psychoanalytic of rebellion, a negative that hates what it feels. Gerta, the mother, has pusion to be in the right she generally is, which her about as interesting a puter. This leaves Renata to get through her life as reader is hard put to between them.

But Renata has a illegitimacy of course, would seem to be the d know all too well the g of those other two ges. This third one, then, dispersed in epiphanies. Little child shall lead to a heavy burden for the, we have nowhere else t. Gerta and Renata are, really, consistent. I a would not be fair to say I can say that I am that I don't have to bea sictable recriminations I sides that must have Miss Brown's conclusion.

To be sure, Miss Bro raises a number of q questions, but it is pa complicity of some novelists to believe it need only ask interst tions: no answers are Answer may be too stru A novel need not give u but it should, perhaps, the questions until the title.

The main trouble a Autobiography of My lies in the fact that monolithic and Renata monomelic. Larger and smaller than life— way they strike me. C me agoraphobia with stractions, and the old feel claustrophobic narrow egoism.

There are good thin book: lots of sm cracks about the opposi a scene before a Com committee in which u table the feet of half senators danced and to only in the most r personal cries, agonized did they stand still re shamed," a talk show Renata and Gerta ar gether and do their numbers.

In fact, Miss Brown is sometimes that I'm alme ed to say that it's not that her novel isn't society is to blame. B hasn't quite come to

Anatole Broyard is a viewer for The New Yo

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

A slight departure from normal bidding practice is sometimes sufficient to spread confusion around the table. On the diagramed deal, South decided to respond with a three-card suit. His partner showed great enthusiasm for the suit, taking the partnership to a shaky contract, but it was the opponents who suffered in the long run.

The opening bid and response were both unusual. North did not open one no-trump, presumably because the partnership was using weak no-trump openings, and selected one diamond. He held the only distribution on which an opening one-diamond bid is commonly made with a three-card suit.

Most players would be content to raise one diamond to two diamonds, but South felt that he was too strong for a weak raise. He temporized with a response in his strong three-card heart suit and quickly found himself in game in that denomination. It would have been hard to

avoid this contract even had contained himself more modest raise a heart.

A club was led to test, and South says his experienced partner clear that four hearts jeopardy while three I would have been straight After winning with king, he led a heart to West took the ace and the spade four, trumps East's play of the club, the first trick, intend suit-preference signal.

South checked a sp the spade continued reached this position:

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠A983		♠Q8	
♥9754		♥K10987	
♦AQ4		♦86	
♣A			

WEST: ♠104 ♠A3 ♠J3 ♠J3742

EAST: ♠K76 ♠1062 ♠652 ♠Q103

SOUTH: ♠52 ♠Q8 ♠K10987 ♠865

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: 1♣ Pass 1♥ 2♣ 4♥ Pass Pass Pass West led the club two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S SO PEACEFUL UP HERE, ALICE... I WONDER IF MR. BUNKER WOULD SELL US A BUILDING LOT ON HIS HILL?

It's so peaceful up here, Alice... I wonder if Mr. Bunker would sell us a building lot on his hill?

